

The Fordyce-Osborne Co's Popular Suit Sale

NEW YORK CITY BIDS FOR THIS SPECIAL BUSINESS.

"Twenty-Five Dollar Tailored Suits."

Our Ready-to-Wear Garment buyer has just returned from a ten days' trip to New York and brings the following report:

As stated before in these columns, we have decided to make a specialty of ladies' \$25.00 Tailored Suits this season, with that end in view, our buyer called on the best suit makers in New York, stated to them that we wanted the very best Suits they could make to retail for \$25.00, allowing a very, very small margin for profit, stated plainly that they were to be in competition with other high-class houses for the best models to sell at this price. They accepted the proposition, and each in turn have made and shipped to us what they consider the best values ever produced to sell at this price. And when houses are competing for business they do so sometimes at a loss to themselves. These Suits are exclusive, and equal in appearance to Suits double the price, each manufacturer is striving to get this, future business. No house will show Suits like these for less than from \$2.50 to \$10.00 more money, neither could we if we bought in the regular way. Candidly speaking, not a Suit in the lot but what would be considered cheap at \$27.50, some are \$30.00 values, and some are made to retail for \$35.00.

How the Jackets are Made

Mannish effects, lengths from 30 inches, mostly 35 inches, as this length seems to be the popular medium.

Garnished with satin trimming in the new attractive designs, buttons of course prominent.

Slashed hip London models, satin folds down front, also satin trimmed collars and cuffs.

Plain jackets, self trimmed, slashed at side only. Satin revers. Inside pockets on bust of jackets.

The Skirt Models

Are extremely graceful! full side pleats, extra deep. Some with bands of same, some plain, others with flare and gored effects with 6-inch band, satin or button trimming on band.

Now the Colors

All the desirable colors are represented, quite a showing of the modest effects, navy in a variety of tones, greens in new shadings, London smoke, metallic grays, garnet, peacock, browns and black, also the two toned mixtures.

The Fabrics

The fabrics have the distinguishing effects of absolute newness, such weaves as Fashion has decreed to be the prevailing mode this season, made with a firmness which will characterize the retaining its shapeliness. Effects are mainly wide twills, herringbones, chevrons, broadcloths, and the fine twills.

The Directoire Suits

There has been so much said, and read about the "Directoire" Suits, that Suit makers have modified the Parisian importation, until it is looked upon now as one of the most popular Suits of the day. With the graceful Grecian drapery effect, the Directoire Suit is today in all the leading large department houses, a staple number. At this special Suit sale we'll have these Directoire Suits in the newest models.

The Jackets come 38 inches long, without collar, velvet vest effect, pointed sides and front, silk braid and button trimmed.

The Skirts

The Skirts are flare effect, braid trimmed, buttons and braid down front, 5 yards at bottom of skirt.

The Cloth

Is a fine invisible twill herringbone, with hair line thread of harmonizing shade, a most pleasing fabric.

The Colors

Among the prevailing shades in these Suits we mention, navy, green, topaz, etc., this special shipment of Directoire Suits will be offered at the same prices as the other lines at this sale, although worth much more. The same models are selling today in the eastern cities for \$30.00.

Note

This Suit sale will be our initial opening of this new feature for the coming season, and while we have the finer numbers, yet, at this special price we'll make an effort to have the best in the Suit world. First showing tomorrow.

\$25.00 Each.

Greater Exclusive
Dry Goods House

The Fordyce Osborne Co.

YOUNGSTOWN,
OHIO.

BRYAN REPLIES TO ROOSEVELT

SAYS HIS RECORD ANSWERS
THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S
INSINUATIONS.

TRUSTS WILL NOT BOSS HIM.

Says the President Passed Judgment
on Haskell Without Giving the
Latter a Chance to Vin-
dicate Himself.

Rock Island, Ill., Sept. 30.—"I have lived in vain if your accusations have lost me a single friend," said W. J. Bryan in a letter addressed Tuesday to President Roosevelt, replying to that of the president written Sunday last.

Mr. Bryan points to his record and declares that it is sufficient answer to the insinuations of the chief executive that he is in sympathy with or controlled by trusts.

Reverting to the charges against Gov. Haskell, Mr. Bryan says that the president, in response to his request, did not deign to suggest a tribunal which could determine those charges, but instead proceeded to pass judgment upon him, and he informs the president that the occupant of that high office cannot deny to the humblest citizen the right to protect his reputation and vindicate his name in the courts.

Taking up the president's assertion that certain trust magnates, fearing prosecution under Mr. Taft, will support the Democratic candidate, Mr. Bryan charges that the president worded his statement in such a way as to demand the support of all the trust magnates "and yet put it on the ground that they are supporting you party for patriotic reasons, rather than for the promotion of a selfish interest." Such an argument, he contends, is ingenious but not sound.

In proof of the fact that he would not be controlled by the trusts, Mr. Bryan says that if elected he will enforce the anti-trust laws, "not spasmodically and intermittently, but persistently and consistently."

Mr. Bryan, in dealing with the Democratic campaign fund of 1896 as compared with the Republican campaign fund of 1904, charges that the president pays "more attention to the mote than to the beam" and asserts that in 1904 the Republicans used in one state alone a fund almost as large as the entire sum the Democratic party had in its control.

Having traveled all day through Iowa, W. J. Bryan arrived here Tuesday night and spoke to a large assembly at the baseball park. Although the route taken through Iowa was not generally known because of an upset schedule, large crowds gathered at several points and the Democratic candidate was called on for several speeches.

Heroes are Rewarded.
New York, Sept. 30.—Ninety-three heroes who within the last year have saved the lives of drowning persons in the waters around New York were on Tuesday presented with medals or certificates of honor at the city hall by the United States volunteer life saving corps. Ten-year-old Minnie Richard of Brooklyn, was the idol of the occasion.

Would-be Murderer Suicided.
Philadelphia, Sept. 30.—After plunging a knife three times into the body of his former landlady and hurling her down a flight of stairs, George List, of this city, believing that he had committed murder, turned the weapon upon himself and inflicted wounds from which he died two hours later. The woman is in a critical condition.

Preferred Death to Arrest.
New York, Sept. 30.—George Von Der Schulenburg, a drug clerk, who jumped from a window into a 100-foot air shaft, died Tuesday. His wife had jumped from the same window after her husband's arrest on the ground of larceny when the man jumped to his death.

Commission Claims Jurisdiction.
Washington, Sept. 30.—That the interstate commerce commission has ample jurisdiction over the foreign commerce of the United States while moving between seaboard and interior points is set forth in a letter written by Commissioner Lane to the Tacoma chamber of commerce.

burst and two men were buried in the red-hot bricks and roasted to death.

Delegates to the International Fishery congress were given souvenir paintings of the Roosevelt golden trout named after the president because he prevented its extermination.

Publication was begun in the "World's Work" of a series of reminiscences by John D. Rockefeller, in which he defends the tactics and trade methods of the Standard Oil Company.

The government of Paraguay unearthed a plot against it organized by members of the negro party. All the conspirators were taken into custody and a state of siege was proclaimed.

OBITUARY.
Dr. J. B. McGahey, 66 years old, one of the most prominent physicians of Winona, Minn., was found dead in the yard of his home.

George Evans Downer, the man who July last revealed the terrible fate that the Bender family of murderers of Kansas met 35 years ago at the hands of the vigilantes, died at his home in Downers Grove, near Chicago.

John Harker of Des Moines, Ia., for many years secretary and treasurer of the United Commercial Travelers of America, died in Kansas City.

John Murray Dowd, aged 83 years, father of John Alexander Dowd, the founder of Zion City, died the home of his son's widow, Mrs. Jane Dowd, on White lake, Muskegon county, Mich.

SIDELIGHTS OF THE CAMPAIGN

FOUR REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN
SPEAK IN BEHALF OF "UNCLE
JOE" CANNON.

IN HIS HOME TOWN, DANVILLE

John W. Kern in a Speech at Kalamazoo Says Roosevelt Has
Flagrantly Violated the
Civil Service Rules.

Danville, Ill., Sept. 30.—This place was the scene of an unusual demonstration Tuesday night when four members of congress, one of whom is the Republican vice presidential nominee, James S. Sherman, delivered addresses pleading with the voters of the Eighteenth congressional district of Illinois to re-elect to congress Speaker Joseph G. Cannon, who has been their representative for 35 years.

Special trains brought hundreds of people from Chicago, Terre Haute, Tulosca, Watseka and other points to hear the speeches and see the huge torchlight parade.

Some time ago the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church united in an appeal to the voters in Cannon's district to defeat him for re-election, charging that he refused to let the Littlefield bill, relating to interstate commerce in liquors, be reported out of the committee for passage at the last session of congress. The rally last night under the direction of the congressional campaign committee was devised to strengthen the speaker's position in his home district. Accordingly Congressman Sherman's address, which was delivered to an immense audience and then repeated to a huge overflow meeting, was largely an eulogy of Cannon's services in congress and an earnest plea for his re-election.

Congressman Longworth of Ohio, in his speech also asked the voters to give their support to Mr. Cannon. Congressman McKinley of Champlain, Ill., also spoke in behalf of Mr. Cannon, as did Congressman Warfield Wilson of Chicago.

Kalamazoo, Mich., Sept. 30.—"The people of America will in my judgment demand the right to choose their servants free from official influence and effort of a president who goes almost to the point of violence in insisting that he be allowed to name his own successor."

John W. Kern, the vice presidential candidate, before a crowd that filled the big academy of music here, thus assailed President Roosevelt Tuesday night for his participation in the national campaign. He compared the president's activity with that shown by President Arthur in 1882 to bring about the nomination of Chief Justice Folger for governor of New York, which activity he declared was rebuked by the voters of that state in a most decisive manner. The president, he said, from being a "pioneer in the civil service movement," has degenerated into one of the most flagrant violators of its principles.

Rosslyn's "System" Was N. G.
London, Sept. 30.—The unique gambling contest between Sir Hiram Maxim and Lord Rosslyn came to an end Tuesday and shows defeat for the latter's system. Rosslyn claimed that by his system of play it was possible to win at roulette against the Monte Carlo bank. Sir Hiram said this was impossible and in order to settle the controversy the two men began playing roulette ten days ago. Sir Hiram conducting the game in the same way it is played at Monte Carlo. Lord Rosslyn started to play with \$50,000 in "dummy" money and the bank had an equal amount. Rosslyn went broke Tuesday.

The Travels of Taft.

Sioux City, Iowa, Sept. 30.—Tariff revision, mostly downward, but in some instances upward, notably on pottery, was the keynote of Candidate Taft's ten speeches Tuesday. In none of them did he forget to "go after" his Nebraska opponent. The Ohioan's campaign through South Dakota terminated here last night with an address to a tremendous audience from the four states of Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota and Minnesota. The meeting was held in the immense train shed of the Union passenger station and was rivaled in the day's trip only by two meetings held at Mitchell, S. D.

A Battle with Bank Burglars.
Ladysmith, Wis., Sept. 30.—The State bank was robbed of about \$3,000 Tuesday by cracksmen who escaped on a hand car. Citizens turned out to ascertain the cause of the explosion and were met with a volley of bullets from the robbers. Night Officer Gordon was shot in the arm.

SHORT PARAGRAPHS.

The Wisconsin supreme court has declared unconstitutional the Wisconsin eight hour railroad telegraphers' law which was enacted at the 1907 session of the legislature.

The Royal Canadian Yacht club has challenged for the Canada's cup. The Rochester (N. Y.) Yacht club must race next summer or forfeit the cup, and is trying to raise \$5,000 for building a tender.

Negroes in portions of Calhoun, Baker and Miller counties, Georgia, are terror stricken because of raids of night riders. In a recent raid through this district the riders destroyed 13 negro churches and schools.

In a decision handed down by the New York court of appeals it is held that a person who has been convicted of a crime, but upon whose sentence was suspended, may vote without first having been restored to citizenship.

Twelve men, including two government inspectors, had a narrow escape from death when the dredge Gladiator, the largest on the Great Lakes, burned near the mouth of Detroit river. The dredge was valued at \$100,000.

"DRYS" WIN IN ELECTIONS.

Eleven Ohio Counties Vote to Banish
Saloons and Booze.

Columbus, O., Sept. 30.—Hocking county voted dry by a majority of 700. Twenty-eight saloons are affected. Eleven Ohio counties voted Tuesday under the Rose law and all went "dry" by majorities ranging from a few hundred to more than 2,000. The number of saloons affected is 289. Most of the counties which voted are largely agricultural, but Scioto and Lawrence counties have a large urban population in Portsmouth and Ironton respectively. Altogether 16 of the 88 counties in the state have held local option elections and all have gone "dry." The total number of saloons voted out is 599.

Athens, O., Sept. 30.—Athens county on Tuesday voted dry by a majority of 1,423. There are 58 saloons in the county.

Adams county, which has five saloons, went dry by 2,000.

Gallipolis, O., Sept. 30.—Gallia county voted to banish saloons by a majority of 1,632 votes. Only two out of the 23 voting precincts in the county were carried by the liberals. Seventeen saloons and two wholesale liquor houses are affected.

Jackson county by a majority of 1,646 voted out 36 saloons.

Vinton county, which has only four saloons, went dry by 800.

Noble county, with five saloons, voted dry by 1,358.

Germany county, by a majority of 2,145, voted to banish the 30 saloons within its boundaries.

Van Wert county gave a majority of 894 for the dries. Twenty-one saloons are affected.

CUBS LEAD THE NATIONAL.

Every Western Club in the American League Won Twice on Tuesday.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Standing of the Clubs.

Club	Won	Lost	Pct.
Detroit	44	61	.418
Cleveland	43	62	.411
Chicago	42	63	.400
St. Louis	41	64	.392
Boston	40	65	.385
Philadelphia	39	66	.368
Washington	38	67	.361
New York	37	68	.352

Following are Tuesday's scores:

At Cleveland—Philadelphia 4, Cleveland 3.

At St. Louis—New York 6, St. Louis 6.

At Detroit—Washington 1, Detroit 4.

At Chicago—Boston 1, Chicago 5.

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NECESSITY OF A TAX AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

By M. H. Carver, Member Tax
Commission of Louisiana.

The constitution of 1898 declares as a principle "that taxation shall be equal and uniform."

It further provides, as a method of carrying out the principle, that "all property shall be taxed in proportion to its value." This is what is known as the general property tax system. Provisions substantially the same were contained in the constitutions of 1864, 1868 and 1878.

If the system were a good one, that would not justify embedding it in the constitution.

But it is not a good one. It may have worked fairly well when first adopted. Conditions were primitive and agricultural property was owned chiefly by individuals and consisted mainly of immovables and a few simple forms of personalty, like animals and merchandise, which were tangible, visible and not easily removed or concealed. But as civilization advanced, new and more complex industries developed, producing important changes in the forms of wealth. Property now belongs largely to corporations. It consists to a great extent of things that can be concealed or removed easily, like money, stocks, bonds, mortgages and other credits.

Under the changed conditions the system has broken completely down. Its practical workings prove it subject to the following fatal defects:

First. Instead of promoting equality and uniformity according to its promise, it produces gross inequality and utter lack of uniformity of three kinds—

(a) As between the different parishes.

(b) As between different kinds of property.

(c) As between different owners of the same kind of property.

Second. It places a premium on evasion of the law by trickery, often accompanied by perjury, thus debauching the public morals and breeding contempt for all law.

Third. It drives away capital, increases interest and hinders industrial development.

A NEEDED ORGANIZATION.

The business men of Ohio maintain an organization known as the Ohio State Board of Commerce. Among other functions this organization keeps a watchful eye upon the legislature of that state. Its declared purpose is "to make Ohio the best state in the Union in which to earn a living, operate a business and own property."

It is becoming more and more evident that the best state in the Union is going to be that state which shows the greatest care in the enactment of its laws and thereafter shows the greatest efficiency in their enforcement.

The Ohio State Board of Commerce has therefore taken upon itself the duty of watching legislation, with the result that laws of far-reaching importance to the common good of the state have been passed, and that laws detrimental to its peace and prosperity have been defeated.

There are two specially strong and admirable features in this organization.

First.—It is not dominated by any special class or interest. Every measure it has initiated or that it has endorsed is clearly a measure designed to promote the common good of all the people. Every measure it has opposed is clearly a class measure or one the enactment of which would have resulted in injury to all the people.

Second.—The association has been particularly fortunate in its methods of seeking to influence legislation. Its methods have been wholly educational. It has sought to give correct information to the people regarding pending bills, and to secure intelligent opposition to bad measures and intelligent support for good measures. One of the doctrines of this association is that "it is the function of its members to work for the individual out of good citizenship whenever called upon to use their influence with their representatives in the general assembly." The organization seeks to make this influence effective, and as Mr. Allen R. Foote, the guiding spirit of the organization, aptly says, "When each member of this board properly performs his individual duty in this respect a lobby at Columbus will not be required." The success of this organization has proven both that it is needed and is practical. A similar organization in Illinois would be of vast advantage in securing sound legislation and in thwarting measures which are detrimental to the common good.—Herald-Transcript, Peoria, Ill.

TAXATION OF FARM PRODUCTS.

Since farm products are a species of personal property, it follows that under the present methods of assessing personal property, and the notorious evasions of the large owners of intangible personal property in the cities, such farm products as are now subject to taxation are made to bear an excessive burden of taxation because of the increase in the tax rate necessary to provide the required revenue when such an enormous amount of other forms of personal property evades taxation entirely.—N. J. Bachelder, Master National Grange, Before First National Tax Conference.

LEGAL NOTICE.

The State of Ohio, Mahoning County, ss: In the Court of Common Pleas.

Guo C. Bevan, Plaintiff, vs. Gerlie E. Bevan, Defendant.

Gerlie E. Bevan, whose last known place of residence was Carle, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, will take notice that on the 1st day of September, 1908, Guo C. Bevan filed his petition in the Court of Common Pleas, Mahoning County, Ohio, being cause No. 2703, praying a divorce from said Gerlie E. Bevan, on the ground of willful absence for more than three years, and adultery, and that said cause will be for hearing on after the 1st day of November, 1908.

By Emory F. Lyman, H. A. M. 294